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HEARING

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In the Matter of:

Adjustment of the Rates for | Noncommercial Educational | Broadcasting Compulsory | License |

Docket No. 96-6 CARP NCBRA

Library of Congress
James Madison Building
101 Independence Avenue, S.E.
Room LM414
Washington, D.C. 20540

Monday, March 16, 1998

The above-entitled matter came on for hearing, pursuant to notice, at 10:00 a.m.

BEFORE:

THE HONORABLE LEWIS HALL GRIFFITH, Chairperson THE HONORABLE EDWARD DREYFUS
THE HONORABLE JEFFREY S. GULIN

NEAL R. GROSS

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1	P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S
2	CHAIRPERSON GRIFFITH: All right. Let the
3	record reflect that we are now in executive session.
4	CROSS EXAMINATION (continued)
5	BY MR. RICH:
6	Q Could I ask you to turn once again to BMI
7	Exhibit 33, please, about which Mr. Kleinberg asked
8	you some questions?
9	Now am I correct in understanding this,
10	Mr. Willms? This exhibit purports to depict the
11	average minutes of music in non-commercial television
12	programming per hour between 1992 and 1996.
13	A That is correct in identified show hour.
14	Q Yes. I take it from your prior testimony
15	and to be clear, that this includes all music, of BMI,
16	ASCAP, SESAC, and public domain. Correct?
17	A That is correct.
18	Q Okay. And therefore, you testified that
19	it shows an increasing incidence of music use, looking
20	at the overall column over the five-year period.
21	Correct?
22	A That is correct.

1	Q But it does not say anything, does it,
2	about whether and to what extent there has been an
3	increasing incidence of use solely of ASCAP and BMI
4	music. Correct?
5	A This particular schedule doesn't indicate
6	that.
7	Q Is there another schedule here that does
8	that I missed?
9	A Well, as far as what is in the exhibits,
10	I don't think you missed. We may have submitted some
11	underlying material that was requested that may have
12	that information.
13	Q To your knowledge, are either you or Dr.
14	Owen sponsoring any exhibit purporting to show between
15	1992 and 1996, or any other period, the change in
16	overall usage by public broadcasting of ASCAP and BMI
17	music combined to the exclusion of SESAC and public
18	domain?
19	A No.
20	Q I take it from your testimony as well that
21	the minutes here are not weighted for feature, theme,
22	or background uses. Correct?

1	A No. They are not.
2	Q Straight durational.
3	A That's correct.
4	Q And that is the case, even though when BMI
5	distributes dollars to its public television and
6	commercial television composer and music publisher
7	affiliates, it does in fact engage in such weighting.
8	Correct?
9	A That is correct.
10	Q As Ms. Smith testified to earlier.
11	Correct?
12	A That is right.
13	Q Now do you agree with me that if you did
14	the straight math, that is to calculate the level of
15	increase shown in your overall, that is, between 21.94
16	average minutes and 24.81 average
17	CHAIRPERSON GRIFFITH: 21.49, Mr. Rich.
18	MR. RICH: Pardon me. 21.94. Thank you.
19	CHAIRPERSON GRIFFITH: No. It's .49.
20	MR. KLEINBERG: I think we are in
21	different columns.
22	MR. RICH: I beg your pardon. At the

1	bottom righthand of the column.	
2	CHAIRPERSON GRIFFITH: Oh, the bot	ctom
3	righthand. I'm sorry.	
4	BY MR. RICH:	
5	Q Thank you. Looking at 1992, 2:	1.94
6	minutes. In 1996, 24.81 minutes. By my math, tha	t is
7	something over a 13 percent increase. Does that so	ound
8	about right?	
9	A That is correct.	
10	Q And that is in total music minut	tes.
11	Correct?	
12	A Yes.	
13	Q As measured by BMI?	
L4	A Yes.	
15	Q I take it that alone would not call for	or a
16	700 percent rate increase to BMI. Would it?	
L7	A That is only one of the factors that we	e're
18	speaking about.	
19	Q But focusing on that factor, do you that	nink
20	that by itself, isolating that factor would support	rt a
21	700 percent increase?	
22	A No. I think you have to look at the wl	hole

1	picture.						
2	Q Do you think that would support, since						
3	this is total minutes, do you think that would support						
4	a 300 percent rate increase overall to ASCAP and BMI						
5	combined?						
6	A As I said, the reason we're asking for the						
7	rate increase we are is bound up in a lot of reasons,						
8	not just minutes of music.						
9	Q But my question was						
10	A But it is one factor.						
11	Q My question was focusing on this one						
12	factor, if all else were static and this was the sole						
13	changed circumstance among those you listed, would you						
14	believe that a change, an increase in music minutes of						
15	13 percent approximately, between 1992 and 1996 would						
16	support an increase in overall music license fees						
17	payable by public broadcasters to ASCAP and BMI						
18	approximating 300 percent?						
19	A Well if I could put it this way. If						
20	public broadcasting fees bore a relationship to						
21	commercial broadcasting fees and you were to ask the						

question suppose in that case the minutes of music had

22

gone	up,	then	Ι	don't	think	that	that	would	then
warra	nt a	furth	er	300 per	rcent i	ncreas	se if	the fee	rate
for p	ublic	: broa	dca	asting w	was in	the ri	ght pi	coporti	on to
comme	ercial	l broa	ıdc	asting.	•				

Q We'll come back and talk about that a bit. Would you look at page 18 of your testimony, please? Under the heading BMI music usage by commercial television broadcasters, you site three items which are claimed to support an approximation of the amount of BMI music used by commercial television broadcasters in recent times. Do you see that?

A Yes.

2.1

Q Would you focus on item three there, please, which reflects -- which relates to an examination of BMI's data containing BMI's regular estimate of the total amount of music on non-commercial television. Do you see that?

A Yes.

Q How does that data help you approximate the amount of music used by commercial television broadcasters in recent times? I am confused.

A I am not sure what you are driving at.

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1	Q If you look at the front of that
2	paragraph, as I read it, it says the amount, the top
3	of the paragraph says the amount of BMI music used by
4	commercial television broadcasters in recent times can
5	be approximated by one, two, and three. I am asking
6	you as to leg three of that, how does the amount of
7	music used by commercial broadcasters demonstrated by
8	BMI's data relating to the amount of music used by
9	non-commercial broadcasters?
10	A Well I think you have a point in if I
11	think as I read it, the idea is that we need to
12	compare the two. But literally if you I think I
13	take your point.
14	Q Meaning that it does not have a bearing on
15	that issue?
16	A That's right.

Q Okay. Now I want to walk you through my rudimentary understanding of the methodology which BMI and its expert Dr. Owen have employed in attempting a music use comparison. Please tell me if I am correct or partially correct or incorrect. Okay?

I take it that BMI supplied Dr. Owen with

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1	music data concerning non-network performances. That
2	is, performances by commercial, local television
3	stations occurring on the non-network part of their
4	day. Correct?
5	A Yes.
6	Q Covering the years 1991 and 1992?
7	A That's correct.
8	Q That's the Lexicon study?
9	A That's correct.
10	Q Now from this data, am I correct, Dr. Owen
11	drew certain conclusions as to music use overall and
12	use of BMI music on non-network television during
13	1992?
14	A That is correct.
15	Q Okay. Next, as I understand it, BMI
16	provided Dr. Owen with data concerning network music
17	use from which he drew certain conclusions as to music
18	use overall, and the use of BMI music on broadcast
19	television network programming during the years 1992
20	and 1995. Is that correct?
21	A Well, I think he drew conclusions as to

the amount of the millions of minutes of music in 1992

1	and 1995.
2	Q On broadcast network television?
3	A That is correct.
4	Q So we have data as to the non-network
5	commercial television part of the day covering 1992.
6	A Yes.
7	Q Data as to the broadcast network portion
8	of the day for 1992 and for 1995, correct?
9	A That is right.
10	Q And I take it from your testimony that BMI
11	in its regular course of operations tracks music use
12	overall and BMI music use on public television pretty
13	much each year. Correct?
14	A Yes. Every quarter.
15	Q Now viewing this as a three-legged stool,
16	am I correct that the only year for which music use
17	data are available comprehending one, public
18	television, two, commercial local television, and
19	three, commercial network television is 1992?
20	A That is correct. We have not done a study
21	similar to the Lexicon study since 1992. So that is
22	the last one we had for local television.

1	Q So am I correct then that the only
2	conclusions one can draw reasonably from BMI's music
3	use analysis reflect the state of relative music use
4	as between public television and commercial television
5	as of that one year, 1992?
6	A That is the one year that we have all
7	three pieces of information together.
8	Q So would you then agree with my statement
9	that that's the one year for which comparison can
10	properly be drawn?
11	A Well, I think that since we're looking at
12	the whole period and we do have public television data
13	for each one of those years, that we do have
14	information for part of the puzzle for all the years.
15	Q But you don't have it for all of the
16	puzzle for any year except 1992. Correct?
17	A I think that is probably true.
18	Q Is that all you can do, is think it's
19	probably true? You are the sponsoring witness over
20	all of this testimony. Are you not?
21	A Yes.
22	Q Is it not in fact true that the only year

1	for which you have all the puzzle parts is 1992?
2	A Yes.
3	Q I believe you testified that the only
4	negotiations between public television and BMI with
5	which you are familiar surround the 1992 negotiations?
6	Is that correct?
7	A That is correct.
8	Q So that you have no knowledge of the
9	circumstances underlying the agreements reached in
10	1978 between BMI and public television?
11	A No specific knowledge.
12	Q I should say on public broadcasting. And
13	no specific knowledge as to the circumstances
14	surrounding the 1982 negotiations?
15	A That is correct.
16	Q And the same as to 1987?
17	A That is right.
18	Q And in 1992, I take it you were not at the
19	bargaining table physically. You were working
20	internally, as you put it?
21	A That is correct.
22	Q As part of senior management?

1	A	That is right.
2	Q	Who were BMI's negotiators in 1992?
3	A	Marvin Berenson was I believe the lead
4	negotiator.	
5	Q	A fellow named Sweeney also?
6	A	He was with the company then.
7	Q	Larry Sweeney?
8	A	Yes.
9	Q	And does the name Dan Gold mean anything
LO	to you?	
L1	A	Yes. I am not sure whether he
L2	participate	d or not.
L3	Q	Do you know who participated for public
L4	broadcastin	g in 1992?
L5	A	I don't know the names.
L6	Q	Are you aware that Paula Jameson
L7	participate	d?
L8	A	That is possible.
L9	Q	Do you know how many meetings took place
20	between the	parties in 1992?
21	A	Not exactly, no.
22	Q	Do you know over what time period the

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1	negotiations transpired?
2	A Several months.
3	Q Based on your recollection and debriefings
4	you had, did BMI come to the table and advise the
5	Public Broadcasters that BMI had been paid by some 700
6	percent in prior deals?
7	A (No response.)
8	MR. KLEINBERG: I'm sorry. Can I hear the
9	question again?
10	BY MR. RICH:
11	Q I may have mis-spoken, sorry, given the
12	hour. Is it your understanding, sir, that BMI came to
13	the bargaining table in 1992 and advised the Public
14	Broadcasters to the effect that BMI had been underpaid
15	in the prior license to the tune of about 700 percent?
16	A I don't believe they took that position.
17	Q Do you recall that they took a position
18	that they had been underpaid by as much as 100
19	percent?
20	A I can't really outline for you the
21	sequence of the negotiating steps that took place.
22	O Do vou have a recollection that BMT

1	effectively sought anything other than a cost of
2	living increase for the prior term?
3	A I am not sure of that.
4	Q You knew it but don't recall?
5	A I may have known at the time.
6	Q Do you recall whether BMI's chief
7	negotiator, Mr. Berenson, acknowledged during the 1992
8	negotiations that it was appropriate to continue to
9	take consideration of the special nature of Public
LO	Broadcasting in negotiating fees?
L1	A I don't know that for sure.
L2	Q Based on your recollection, did BMI
L3	indicate in these negotiations that it was unable to
L4	negotiate fair terms for BMI's affiliated composers
L5	and music publishers on account of existing ASCAP rate
L6	court litigation with the commercial television
L7	broadcasters?
L8	A I don't know if they articulated that
L9	reason.
20	Q Do you recall whether BMI articulated that
21	some form of interim fee arrangement or reopener or
22	similar or most favored nation or something was

required, awaiting the outcome of the as-yet non-final local television rate court proceedings with ASCAP?

A I don't believe they did. Well, my understanding of Most Favored Nation is that if you have an arrangement with more than one licensee of the same type, and you the agreement calls for there not to be a fee greater than the other licensee, that kind of most favored nation clauses sometimes requested by the licensee you are negotiating with. In other words, that they not receive a higher fee than their similarly situated competitor.

Q Am I correct that at least one manner in which Most Favored Nation clauses have been used in your experience, whether at BMI or elsewhere, is to protect an early signer of an agreement against being competitively disadvantaged if a later similarly situated entity were to get preferable terms?

A Yes. I have seen that situation in my experience.

Q Is it not the fact that say in dealing with ABC, CBS and NBC -- let me make the question more generic. Is it not the case that in periodic dealings

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1	with licensees, BMI has been asked to or has offered
2	Most Favored Nation clauses in order to induce one or
3	more users to sign an agreement without undue concern
4	about how their competitors might do in subsequent
5	negotiations?
6	A Well I believe that they have been asked.
7	I am not sure that they have offered.
8	Q But you are familiar with that concept?
9	A Yes.
10	Q And as I have articulated it, it's
11	something that you have seen discussed in
12	negotiations?
13	A Yes.
14	Q Okay. Now I take it you do agree that at
15	the end of the day in the 1992 negotiations, BMI
16	agreed to terms predicated on the assumption that its
17	music use share, that is, its share of total public
18	television music use, hovered around 20 percent.
19	Correct?
20	A That is my understanding.
21	Q And I believe you testified, and pardon me

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for not remembering, that you were in fact part of the

senior management group responsible for approving the
1992 transaction with Public Broadcasting?
A Yes. I was a member of the senior
management group that was consulted about.
Q Did you ultimately give your approval?

I did.

Yes.

Q Did you, prior to giving your approval, express the view to other senior managers or to BMI's board that BMI should not enter this deal because it represented an unreasonable subsidy of Public Broadcasting?

A Well, I had objections as the chief financial officer to the potential cost versus the benefit of taking this to the CRT. So my involvement was related to the fact that it was going to be very expensive to challenge Public Broadcasting in this particular case. So my approach to this was more related to the fact that ASCAP had settled, and it was going to be a very expensive proposition for BMI to go to court for a questionable outcome.

Q Why did you regard it as a questionable outcome?

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1	A Because I didn't know whether or not BMI
2	would prevail in a CRT.
3	Q Let me ask you this question. If as you
4	testified in direct examination by Mr. Kleinberg, BMI
5	feels the decimal point is in the right place, instead
6	of .4 it ought to be closer to four percent of
7	commercial, and if as it seeks in this case, BMI
8	claims it's being under paid by seven times, and wants
9	a 700 percent increase, by my math if you took the
10	\$785,000 that BMI agreed to for each year, for 1993 to
11	1997, and multiplied it by a factor of seven to ten
12	times that amount, namely the amount BMI here claims
13	it's really entitled to, times five years, wouldn't
14	that give you quite a healthy war chest before the
15	CRT?
16	A Well you have to remember, and I am sure
17	you do, that ASCAP had already settled.
18	Q But we earlier established that BMI makes
19	pricing decisions independently of ASCAP. Does it
20	not?
21	A Yes. But we're talking about comparing
22	music shares, which we also discussed. Based on the

1	ASCAP settlement and our music share, it seemed
2	unlikely that a very very large increase which BMI
3	might feel entitled to could be sustained.
4	Q In relation to ASCAP per percentage point
5	of music use, BMI was held harmless as an outcome of
6	the 1992 negotiation. Isn't that true?
7	A (No response.)
8	MR. KLEINBERG: Object to the form of the
9	question.
10	BY MR. RICH:
11	Q Let me rephrase it. If you were to
12	analyze based on the roughly 20 percent music share
13	that the parties reached agreement on, what BMI
14	received from Public Broadcasters per percentage point
15	of music use, I take it you would agree with me that
16	relative to ASCAP, BMI was not disadvantaged during
17	the last license term. Correct?
18	A Relative to ASCAP, I think you could draw
19	that conclusion.
20	Q In fact, per percentage point of music,
21	each party received about \$38,000. Isn't that true?
22	A I haven't done the arithmetic.

1	Q I think you would find it interesting if
2	you do. It comes out almost to the decimal point.
3	Did you have reason to believe that ASCAP
4	deliberately tanked the negotiations in 1992?
5	A No. I do not. I do not know. I know
6	virtually nothing about the ASCAP negotiations.
7	Q Now toward the end of your examination by
8	Mr. Kleinberg, you cited what I listed as four factors
9	in the nature of changed circumstance since 1992,
10	which you have claimed forms a basis for the level of
11	fee increase BMI seeks. Do you recall that testimony?
12	A Yes.
13	Q The first, according to my notes, was
14	changed music use. Yes?
15	A Yes.
16	Q So I'll ask you again by way of wrap-up
17	here, looking at that factor would the level of
18	increase in BMI music use from roughly 32 percent of
19	all music to something like 38 percent of all music,
20	if I recall your chart
21	A If you could let me interrupt you. I
22	think the comparison is 20 to 38. I mean didn't you

1	just say that the number was about 20 percent?
2	Q Let's just look at your testimony here.
3	Would you turn to page 22 of your testimony, please?
4	Yes. Do you see here you have proposed that the
5	increase in fact, based on your best now available
6	data, was from 32.3 to 38.6 percent. Yes?
7	A That is correct.
8	Q But even assuming it's from 20 percent.
9	A (No response.)
10	CHAIRPERSON GRIFFITH: Have you finished
11	your answer?
12	THE WITNESS: I was going to say but, but
13	
14	MR. RICH: I think I'm taking you where
1.5	you want to go, if I may.
L6	BY MR. RICH:
L7	Q Even assuming the increase working 20
18	percent to 38.6 percent?
19	A Yes.
20	Q How would that support a 700 percent rate
21	increase?
22	A Well that is only one of the factors that

1 | we are talking about here.

Q A second factor I take it is that the nature of public television has changed?

A Yes.

Q And is it your testimony that public television has no dramatically changed in the last five years, that is, since the last license fee was negotiated, to warrant the 700 percent rate increase?

A Well, the facts are that my understanding of the compulsory license is that PBS is not to be subsidized. We have looked at this rate proceeding as a case in which we need to have a comparison benchmarked to compare against. The benchmark we have chosen is commercial television and radio.

If you make that kind of comparison, then we have arrived at a rate that we think is fair. Now that rate happens to be a lot higher than the prior rate. But it's based on an attempt to do an applesto-apples comparison. That is what we are trying to present here. The fact that it is a big increase, all that means is that the subsidy is being removed in our request. We are squeezing out the subsidy so that we

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1	are on a fair basis.
2	Q Had you done the apples-to-apples
3	comparison in 1992, what level of fee increase would
4	BMI have been then entitled to?
5	A Well I have not done that calculation.
6	Q Hundreds of percentiles?
7	A A large increase, yes.
8	Q BMI did not seek that then, did it?
9	A No. I think I have tried to explain why.
10	Q And the third item you indicated in terms
11	of changed circumstances in 1992 was the fact that
12	ASCAP had settled before you. I believe we discussed
13	that factor
14	A Yes.
15	Q As you saw it, right?
16	And finally, was the unsettled prior
17	environment. That is, as to ASCAP's relationships
18	with other users. Right?
19	A Yes.
20	Q We have established that that environment
21	was not unsettled as to commercial radio. Correct?
22	A That is correct

1	Q And it was not unsettled as to network
2	television. Correct?
3	A Well, we thought it was unsettled as to
4	network television.
5	Q Based on?
6	A Based on the fact that we felt the
7	agreements were interim.
8	Q What magnitude of change did you envision,
9	worst case, might come out of for example the ABC, CBS
10	rate court litigation covering the three-year period
11	1991 to 1993?
12	A Well we didn't know what that was going to
13	end that.
14	Q Do you have any knowledge of what the
15	respective positions of the parties were in that case?
16	A None. I don't think I could recall them.
17	Q Are you aware whether there was a
18	difference in a range of more than a million or two a
19	year for each of those three years between the
20	parties?
21	A I am not sure.
22	Q Looking at local television, what

1	magnitude of decrease do you understand the local
2	stations were seeking in the Buffalo Broadcasting rate
3	proceeding?
4	A Well, a huge decrease. As much as 75
5	percent.
6	Q Seventy five percent decrease? From what
7	fees?
8	A From the level of fees that I believe
9	ASCAP was asking for.
10	Q What is the basis for that statement?
11	A Just my recollection of the information
12	that was provided I think by the TV Music License
13	Committee to its constituents.
14	Q Did you review any of the filings in that
15	case?
16	A In preparation for this case, no.
17	Q Now we have established I believe that BMI
18	has a fiduciary obligation to its affiliated composers
19	and publishers. Correct?
20	A That is correct.
21	Q And that includes securing a fair and
22	reasonable compensation on their behalf. Is that
22	reasonable compensation on their behalf. Is th

1	right?
2	A Yes.
3	Q You didn't believe you were derelict in
4	discharging that responsibility in 1992 when you
5	approved the Public Broadcasting BMI license
6	agreement, did you?
7	A We didn't think that we could that the
8	money it would cost to try to increase the fees would
9	sufficiently benefit the writers and publishers to
10	spend the money.
11	Q If I understand your testimony earlier,
12	you didn't necessarily believe that you could
13	materially improve upon those negotiated terms if you
14	went to the CRT. Is that correct?
15	A Given the circumstances, we didn't think
16	we could economically come out on making that,
17	spending that money.
18	Q Finally, I would like to turn your
19	attention to footnote 21 on page 26 of your testimony.
20	You there make reference to certain rate proposals
21	with certain other entities.
i	1

Yes.

	, .,
1	Q Do you see that?
2	A Yes. Yes, I do.
3	MR. RICH: I seem to have forgotten the
4	document I intended to show the witness, Your Honors,
5	which is a I only have one copy, which is a
6	document style joint proposal of Broadcast Music Inc.,
7	the National Religious Broadcasters Music License
8	Committee, and the National Federation of Community
9	Broadcasters.
LO	With leave of the Panel, I would like to
L1	ask the witness if he can identify this proposal as
L2	the one he is referring to. Then we will supply
L3	additional copies.
L4	CHAIRPERSON GRIFFITH: All right.
L5	MR. KLEINBERG: Let me just note that this
L6	document is the subject of the pending motion that is
L7	being briefed about the relevance and admissibility of
L8	this document.
L9	I don't object, subject to that motion to
20	identifying the document solely for purposes of
21	identification. I do object for the reasons I stated
22	last week, to examination on the document until the

Panel rules on the question which
JUDGE GULIN: This has already been
identified, hasn't it?
MR. RICH: No, this is the BMI.
MR. KLEINBERG: It's the same type, and is
what I alluded to when I stood up and suggested that
I might be dealing with the same issue. I was told
that I probably wouldn't. So
BY MR. RICH:
Q I have no substantive questions except to
ask the witness if this document is in fact the
document he is referring to in the first portion of
footnote 21 in his testimony.
A Well, I am afraid I can't give a positive
answer to that.
Q Why not?
A Because I haven't actually read this
document.
Q You felt it relevant to bring this matter
to the Panel's attention. Did you not?
A Yes.
Q That is why it's in your testimony.

1	A Yes.
2	Q Now in the last sentence, there is a
3	reference to BMI proposing to continue the rate for
4	college and university radio stations unaffiliated
5	with NPR subject to annual cost of living increase.
6	Do you see that?
7	A Yes. I do.
8	Q Do you know if there is a piece of paper
9	reflecting that proposal?
10	A Actually I am sorry to say I don't.
11	MR. RICH: Okay. Thank you. I believe
12	that is the end of my questioning. I just want to
13	check with my colleagues.
14	CHAIRPERSON GRIFFITH: Does this need to
15	be marked?
16	MR. RICH: I think this should be marked
17	for identification.
18	MR. KLEINBERG: For identification.
19	MR. RICH: As 17X, I believe.
20	CHAIRPERSON GRIFFITH: It will be 17X.
21	(Whereupon, the document was
22	marked for identification as

1	Exhibit No. 17X.)
2	MR. RICH: I have no further questions.
3	CHAIRPERSON GRIFFITH: All right. Mr.
4	Schaeffer, do you have any cross examination?
5	MR. SCHAEFFER: I have some. I don't know
6	if you wanted to do we're sort of out of order. I
7	think they go next.
8	CHAIRPERSON GRIFFITH: I think you go
9	next.
10	CROSS EXAMINATION
11	BY MR. SCHAEFFER:
12	Q I wanted to address a little bit about
13	this bargaining that's been discussed between the
14	commercial broadcasters and BMI. So let's just
15	address first of all the radio broadcasters. You
16	described negotiations which take place between the
17	radio broadcasters and BMI, who wanted to get a radio
18	license.
19	Now there is something called the Radio
20	Music License Committee?
21	A That is correct.
22	O Did it have a predecessor known as the All

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1	Music Radio License Committee?
2	A I have known it by the Radio Music License
3	Committee.
4	Q Now who do you understand the Radio Music
5	License Committee represents?
6	A My understanding is that they directly
7	represent a substantial number of radio stations and
8	the way it's been happening, whenever an agreement is
9	reached with the Radio Music License Committee, it's
10	proffered to the remaining stations and the practice
11	has been on their part to in the main accept the
12	agreement negotiated by the Radio Music License
13	Committee.
14	Q So that would it be fair to say that
15	people who are directly represented by the RMLC number
16	in the thousands of stations?
17	A Yes.
18	Q And would it also be fair to say that
19	there's kind of an understanding in the negotiations
20	that although there's only a few thousand of the
21	11,000 stations represented by the RMLC, BMI believes
22	in effect they represent the whole industry?

1	A That is probably fair to say.
2	Q Now these are all of your radio customers,
3	aren't they, virtually?
4	A Well I think as we point out, there is
5	another committee that represents a smaller, a much
6	smaller number of radio broadcasters.
7	Q Less than 500, isn't it?
8	A Well
9	Q Are you talking about the National
LO	Religious Broadcasters?
L1	A That is correct.
12	Q If I were to refer to you the opinion
L3	that's already in evidence in this case as an ASCAP
L4	exhibit, at the time that the last five-year tranche
1.5	of negotiations, which I think were up in 1997, they
L6	represented about 700 stations maximum.
L7	A That sounds like the correct number.
L8	Q So but for the 700 stations, the RMLC
L9	represents almost 11,000 radio stations with one
20	voice. Is that correct?
21	A I guess you could say it that way.
22	Q If that one voice walked away from the

1	bargaining table, you would have no customer for your
2	music on radio. Would you?
3	A Well, we would have a difficult time
4	reaching agreement by having to go to each one of the
5	radio stations, yes.
6	Q And in fact, as a practical matter, you
7	would have the devil of a time getting your license
8	fees, wouldn't you?
9	A Yes.
10	Q Now with respect to the do you think
11	the Radio Music License Committee, is it your
12	understanding, is unaware of their bargaining power
13	with you?
14	A No.
15	Q Have you been at any of those
16	negotiations?
17	A Yes. I have.
18	Q Have they said to you, you know, we
19	represent the whole industry. You better deal with
20	us. Or words to that effect?
21	A Well, I think they have been forthcoming
22	in response to our questions as to how many they do

EXECUTIVE SESSION

1	represent. We believe that they are the focal point
2	for negotiations in the radio industry.
3	Q Now let's talk about the local television
4	committee. Is there a local television committee?
5	A Yes.
6	Q Analogous to the RMLC?
7	A (No response.)
8	Q How many stations do they usually
9	represent?
10	A Well, I think they represent virtually the
.11	whole local television industry.
12	Q So when you sit down on the table against
13	the local television stations, they say we are your
14	only local television customer, as far as you are
15	concerned?
16	A We certainly believe again, that they are
17	the focal point for negotiations. They are the body
18	we negotiate with.
19	Q Have they ever indicated to you they were
20	intimidated by your market power in the television
21	industry?
22	A (No response.)

1	MR. RICH: Can we get a time, a temporal -
2	-
3	MR. SCHAEFFER: Yes. The last two
4	bargainings, the last 10 years. Thanks, Mr. Rich.
5	BY MR. SCHAEFFER:
6	Q In the last 10 years, any of your
7	negotiations. Have they ever indicated they were
8	intimidated by you or afraid of you?
9	A Having been in the negotiations, I don't
LO	think that they have indicated they were intimidated
L1	by BMI in the least.
L2	Q Do you have any idea of how big, what the
L3	gross volume, the revenue per year of the local
L 4	television industry was in 1996?
.5	A The gross revenues?
.6	Q Yes.
-7	A For television, it's in the \$30 billion
-8	range, \$25 to \$30 billion.
_9	Q Approximately what was the gross revenue
20	of BMI in that year?
21	A In 1996?
22	Q Yes. Approximately.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

1	A Oh, \$400 million.
2	Q And the radio business, the 10,000 or
3	11,000 stations in the United States, approximately
4	what was their gross revenue for say 1996?
5	A Eight to 11 billion.
6	Q Now you also negotiated I think you said
7	with the cable industry. Is that correct?
8	A That is correct.
9	Q Is there a committee that represents the
LO	cable operators? Is there a similar bargaining
L1	committee?
L2	A Are you talking about operators or program
L3	providers?
L4	Q Are the cable TV licensees, and I don't
L5	know much about this subject, the people who put on
L6	the cable, are they represented by a committee?
L7	A The operators are represented by a
L8	committee, but we negotiate individually with the
L9	cable program providers.
20	Q I'm not talking about cable program
21	providers.
22	A Like HBO and Show Time and so on.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

1	Q	I am talking about yes, HBO and Show Time.
2	A	We negotiate individually with each cable
3	source.	
4	Q	And is there such a thing as a cable
5	station or	the equivalent of a broadcaster for
6	cable?	
7	A	Well there are cable operators.
8	Q	Okay. How many cable operators are there?
9	A	Hundreds.
10	Q	And do you negotiate rates with them?
11	A	We negotiate with a committee.
12	Q	And what is the name of that committee?
13	A	I think it's we refer to it as the NCTA
14	Committee, I	National Cable Television.
15	Q	Do you have any idea of what their
16	revenues wer	re in 1996?
17	A	No. Not off the top of my head.
18	Q	Have you made a settlement with the cable
19	operators?	
20	A	(No response.)
21		MR. KLEINBERG: I am going to object to
22	this line or	f questioning.

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1	BY MR. SCHAEFFER:
2	Q You have negotiated with the networks,
3	have you not?
4	A The television broadcast networks, yes.
5	Q In any of your negotiations with the
6	television networks, have they ever suggested to you
7	that the enormous market power of BMI has been quaking
8	so they'll give in supinely to what BMI told them to
9	do?
10	A I don't believe the negotiations could be
11	characterized that way, no.
12	Q How would you characterize them?
13	A I think their parties approach in the
14	negotiations with the eye to reaching a settlement.
15	Q And is it practical from the point of view
16	of BMI to say to any of these networks or negotiating
17	committees, we're not going to give you a music. Is
18	that a practical solution?
19	A I don't think we approach our negotiations
20	that way.
21	Q Is it practical to think you could do
22	that?

1	A I hadn't thought about it. But I suppose
2	that's not the right way to do business.
3	Q By the way, with connection with the
4	public television and public radio licenses, were you
5	ever aware of what the rate was that was being paid to
6	ASCAP for this proceeding?
7	A For the
8	Q Licenses.
9	A For the rate that was established for the
10	last, the years 1993 through 1997?
11	Q Yes.
12	A Yes. I am aware of that rate.
13	Q No, no. Prior to this proceeding were you
14	ever aware?
15	A I think I was made aware at the time of
16	the negotiations.
17	Q Were you ever when for the first time
18	did you ever see an ASCAP license of PBS and NPR?
19	Have you ever seen it?
20	A No. I haven't.
21	Q Did you ever see it any time in the last
22	10 years, any of the prior licenses?
	1

1	A No. I haven't.
2	Q Are you aware today that each and every
3	one of the licenses since 1982 provides that ASCAP and
4	the licensees, these are the public broadcaster
5	licenses, ASCAP and the public broadcaster licensees
6	agree that said license fee will have no precedential
7	value in any future negotiation proceeding before the
8	Copyright Royalty Tribunal, court proceeding, or other
9	proceeding between the parties. I'll show you what I
10	am reading from, it's the license itself.
11	Are you aware that that language was ever
12	in there?
13	A Yes. I think I have been told that that
14	language was.
15	Q When did you find that out?
16	A In preparation for this case.
17	Q Prior to preparation for this case, you
18	didn't know that?
19	A I probably didn't know that.
20	Q Now from time to time, are you aware of
21	the history of the local television licenses that
22	ultimately became the Buffalo Broadcasting case?

ㅗ	A would you repeat that question?
2	Q Okay. Isn't it a fact that ASCAP has an
3	experimental license in the 1950s with the television
4	industry?
5	A I was not aware of that.
6	Q From to time, does BMI license new media
7	on an experimental basis?
8	A Yes.
9	Q Would it be a secret to tell us what kind
10	of media have been licensed on an experimental basis?
11	A (No response.)
12	MR. SCHAEFFER: I look counsel for that.
13	Do you regard that as privileged?
14	MR. KLEINBERG: I look to my client for
_. 15	that answer.
16	MR. DiMONA: In a generic sense, no. But
17	in a specific sense perhaps.
18	BY MR. SCHAEFFER:
19	Q Well, if you know. Things like the
20	Internet or new institutions. From time to time,
21	don't you have kind of an interim license?
22	A Yes. One example I can think of relates

1	to cable television in its early days when I believe
2	BMI had what might be referred to as an experimental
3	license.
4	Q Experimental license. And generally
5	speaking, when you have an experimental license, the
6	rates aren't really treated as fixed in stone as they
7	would be when you have a more permanent relationship
8	as in radio and television. Is that true?
9	A That is the hope when you enter into an
10	experimental license.
11	Q And as part of your business from time to
12	time, don't you say all right, I may not maximize my
L3	income from these particular users of my music, but
14	for a variety of business reasons, I'll let it go. It
15	won't be precedential. It will be experimental. Is
16	that correct?
L7	A Yes.
18	Q Now to some extent, isn't that decision
L9	governed by the fact that the nature of the media or
20	the people who are doing the communicating of the
21	music in the media and its performance are evolving
22	and changing? Isn't that one of the motivations?

1	A Yes. It is.
2	Q But there does come a time, does there
3	not, when you learn that the particular institution
4	which is using your music is now either in a more
5	substantial position or has changed its position. Is
6	that correct?
7	A Yes. That is right.
8	Q At that time, you enter into more formal
9	or more permanent licenses, don't you?
10	A That is correct.
11	Q Now let me move to a different subject.
12	Exhibit 33 and 34, you will recall those?
13	A Yes.
14	Q I am trying to understand the analysis
15	just a little bit. That's an analysis by format,
16	isn't it? Or putting it another way, is there any
17	exhibit
18	A (No response.)
19	MR. KLEINBERG: Excuse me, Mr. Schaeffer,
20	just for a second. I have forgotten whether we are on
21	or off the
22	CHAIRPERSON GRIFFITH: We're still in

1	executive session.
2	MR. KLEINBERG: I apologize for
3	interrupting.
4	BY MR. SCHAEFFER:
5	Q Let me go back to Exhibits 33 and 34, and
6	I will withdraw my prior question. Is there any
7	distinction in that chart or exhibit for the different
8	ways music is used?
9	A No. It's durational.
10	Q When you say it's durational, in other
11	words, I don't mean to be disrespectful, but what you
12	are saying in effect, it's music by the pound, isn't
13	it?
14	A Music by the minute.
15	Q It's music by a measurement. It doesn't
16	consider what the music is used for in the particular
17	program, does it?
18	A No. Other than it excludes commercials
19	and public announcements.
20	Q But it doesn't distinguish between themes.
21	A That is correct.
22	Q And it doesn't distinguish between

1	background music, does it?
2	A That is correct.
3	Q And it doesn't distinguish between feature
4	music.
5	A That is correct.
6	Q And in fact though, in evidence I guess is
7	Exhibit 16X, which is the BMI payments that were made,
8	or the description of payments that are made to BMI
9	artists. Is that correct?
10	A BMI writers and publishers, yes.
11	Q Yes. Associates, I think you called them.
12	A Affiliates.
13	Q Affiliates, I'm sorry. Forgive me, 1
14	don't know the nomenclature of ASCAP because I am new
15	to ASCAP so I sure don't know it for BMI.
16	apologize.
17	Now in this distribution, you do
18	distinguish between feature, theme and background.
19	A That is correct.
20	Q Is that correct?
21	A That's correct.
22	Q Isn't that because the use as a feature in

1	the music business may be thought of as more valuable
2	than music as background?
3	A That is correct.
4	Q One final question, only because I want to
5	clarify something, because I think it's unclear. You
6	have discussed the Buffalo Broadcasting case and the
7	fees which were paid to BMI and to ASCAP as an
8	outgrowth of that case. Remember?
9	A Yes.
10	Q You didn't suggest that the fees that were
11	paid by the television licensees were shared between
12	BMI and ASCAP?
13	A No. I certainly didn't.
14	Q In fact, there was hard bargaining by BMI
15	for its fee and there was hard bargaining by ASCAP for
16	its fee. One thing had nothing to do with the other
17	as far as the two PROs were concerned. Isn't that
18	correct?
19	A There was no relationship. There was no
20	shared bargaining. There were no shared fees.
21	Q And you were trying to get the best deal
22	you could for BMI, irrespective of what ASCAP?

1	A That is correct.
2	MR. SCHAEFFER: No further questions.
3	CHAIRPERSON GRIFFITH: All right.
4	Redirect?
5	MR. KLEINBERG: I think I have just one
6	question for the witness.
7	REDIRECT
8	BY MR. KLEINBERG:
9	Q Mr. Willms, why has BMI chosen to utilize
10	the phrase measure by minute for the music use data
11	that you have submitted or the company has submitted
12	in support of this CARP?
13	A We think that this is the sort of purist
14	form of measurement. It is the most straight forward
15	way of measuring music share.
16	Q When you say it's the purist form, what do
17	you mean by that?
18	A One could weight music use in many
19	different ways. All those weighting formulas are
20	subjective. I mean even the rate schedule is
21	subjective. So I will say that we have looked at our
22	music share by feature, background and theme, and

1	found it to be very similar to our music share using
2	the minutes of music approach. So we just think that
3	the minutes of music approach is a fairer way of
4	evaluating music share.
5	MR. KLEINBERG: Thank you, Mr. Willms. No
6	further questions.
7	CHAIRPERSON GRIFFITH: All right, any
8	other?
9	MR. RICH: Just one or two, Your Honor, if
10	I may.
L1	CHAIRPERSON GRIFFITH: Very brief.
12	RECROSS
13	BY MR. RICH:
i	BY MR. RICH: Q As of 1992, Mr. Willms, was BMI in an
13	
13	Q As of 1992, Mr. Willms, was BMI in an
13 14 15	Q As of 1992, Mr. Willms, was BMI in an experimental license relationship with Public
13 14 15 16	Q As of 1992, Mr. Willms, was BMI in an experimental license relationship with Public Broadcasting?
13 14 15 16	Q As of 1992, Mr. Willms, was BMI in an experimental license relationship with Public Broadcasting? A Not that I know of.
13 14 15 16 17	Q As of 1992, Mr. Willms, was BMI in an experimental license relationship with Public Broadcasting? A Not that I know of. Q ASCAP, to your knowledge?
L3 L4 L5 L6 L7 L8	Q As of 1992, Mr. Willms, was BMI in an experimental license relationship with Public Broadcasting? A Not that I know of. Q ASCAP, to your knowledge? A I know nothing about the ASCAP, that

1	11
1	concludes the taking of testimony in evidence for
2	today. We stand adjourned until 9:30 tomorrow
3	morning.
4	Thank you.
5	(Whereupon, at 4:40 p.m., the proceedings
6	were adjourned, to reconvene the following morning.)
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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the foregoing transcript in

the matter of:

Hearing: Adjustment of the Rates for

Noncommercial Educational

Broadcasting Compulsory License,

Docket No. 96-6 CARP NCBRA

Before:

Library of Congress

Copyright Arbitration Royalty Panel

Date:

March 16, 1998

Place:

Washington, DC

represents the full and complete proceedings of the aforementioned matter, as reported and reduced to typewriting.

Aufusty